

Capture of Fredericksburg by Gen. Sedgwick.

A gentleman who left Falmouth early yesterday morning, reports that early on Sunday morning, simultaneously with the commencement of the battle on the right, the Federal batteries on the left opened on the defences of Fredericksburg. They were replied to smartly, but the fire gradually slackened off. The infantry were immediately moved forward under the direction of Gen. Sedgwick, the commanding officer. The men had their bayonets fixed, and moved on steadily until they reached within a few hundred yards of the famous stone-wall, which figured so prominently in the first battle of Fredericksburg. Here they met with a heavy fire of infantry, while grape and canister ploughed through their ranks, till they pressed onward to within a few feet of the goal, when some of the regiments wavered and seemed disposed to turn back.

General and staff officers rushed to the front and rode along the ranks, begging the men not to turn back now that the prize was so near within their reach, and with a shout that was heard simultaneously along the whole line they rushed on the works, driving the Confederates from them at the point of the bayonet. The wall was cleared and the ridge gained. The Federals, with a cheer, pressed onward and towards the second line of intrenchments, but an order reached here them to return, which was complied with.

The Confederates abandoned cannon, arms, knapsacks, &c.

The works were held all day, without any desperate efforts on the part of the Confederates to drive the Federals from them. They kept up a pretty sharp skirmish, and occasionally made sallies out of their second and third lines of intrenchments, but they were forced back. The gentleman who gave this information was an eye witness of it from Falmouth, but he was unable to learn what particular regiments participated. The guard of pickets along the Rappahannock was strong, and would not allow any person to cross who did not intend to take part in the battle in some capacity or other.

He understood that Sedgwick's, Sickles' and Mead's corps took part. Each endeavored to outdo the other. Gen. Sedgwick, who commanded, was praised for his bravery.

The Confederates are said to be under the command of Gen. A. P. Hill. The officers could be distinctly seen doing all in their power to encourage their men to be steadfast, and withstand the shocks of the bayonets. Even in the retreat they shouted to their soldiers to turn back and contest the ground.

Upwards of thirteen hundred prisoners were taken in this engagement, mostly belonging to Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia regiments. A large number of officers, from colonels down to third lieutenants, were also taken prisoners.

WAR NEWS.

The latest advices from Suffolk, Va., report all quiet, with the exception of occasional firing between the shore batteries and the gunboats, and picket skirmishing.

A schooner which arrived at New York from Port Royal reports that she was boarded off Murrell's Inlet by a boat from the gunboat Monticello, who reported that the steamer Braine that day entered that Inlet and destroyed two large warehouses filled with cotton; also, two large schooners with cargoes of boots and shoes.

An expedition is fitting out at Fort Scott, Kansas, for Texas. It is composed of Nebraska and Kansas volunteers, with one regiment from Colorado and 5,000 Indians.

Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, 18 miles from Columbus, Miss., is said to have been captured by the Federal forces—a movement which threatens the Southern railroad communications.

The news from the Mississippi comes from the Richmond papers of the 30th ult., which state that Jackson, Tenn., had been abandoned by the Federal troops, and that two barges and a flat-boat had run the fire of the batteries at Vicksburg on the night of the 30th.

Arrival of Wounded and Prisoners.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The first installment of wounded soldiers, two hundred and sixty in number, arrived at the foot of Sixth street last evening about ten o'clock. A great majority of them were only slightly wounded. The most desperately were left at improvised hospitals at Falmouth and Aquia Creek. Those who arrived here last evening were distributed around the different hospitals.

The names of those killed and wounded are, so far, very limited. Among them we have:

Brigadier General Berry, of Maine, killed.
Lieutenant Colonel Chapin, Eighty-sixth New York, killed.

Major Higgins, Eighty-sixth New York, wounded.

Captain Sherwood, Company I, Eighty-sixth New York, wounded.

Lieutenant Woodward, Company I, Eighty-sixth New York, wounded.

Captain Lansing, Eighty-sixth New York, wounded.

The body of General Berry reached this city yesterday morning. It is being embalmed, and will be sent home either to-day or to-morrow.

Upwards of over fourteen hundred prisoners arrived in the city yesterday. A large number of officers were among the number. A further lot consisting of nearly fifty, including two officers of the Nineteenth Mississippi, were brought in to Central Guardhouse. The officer who had them in charge informed us that before he left Aquia Creek a dispatch had been received there announcing that four thousand more were on the way to the Creek.

A cotton circular from Savannah, dated February 18, is published in the Liverpool Mercury. It says:—"Neither in Savannah nor Charleston is there any stock of Sea Island or upland cotton in store of consequence. Since the war began both places have been menaced, and all the Sea Island which has been sold has been sent to the interior depots and villages, or any place out of the reach of the enemy. Many of the planters have sold their crops and still hold them on their plantations for the purchaser. There is now very little on sale, and a large proportion is held for investment of surplus capital and by speculators for the end of the war. Prices have advanced as the currency has depreciated, and what little is sold brings fifty-five cents to sixty-five cents for common useful Florida. Little or no fine cotton is of fered for sale."

Asparagus and other early vegetables, also soft-shell crabs and sheepsheads, are in abundance in the Norfolk market.

A man was arrested yesterday on a steamer near Evansville, having in his possession over \$30,000 worth of jewelry, which he was supposed to be smuggling South.

Gen. Scott still refuses to pay the income tax upon his military income—saying that the law giving him his salary, exempts him from the tax.

There is great excitement among the fancy men in Philadelphia, in anticipation of the prize fight between Coburn and McCool, which it is understood will take place near Havre-de-Grace. The exact spot for the fight is not known.

Yesterday, Daniel Breed, by his counsel, John Dean, esq., made application to the Supreme Court of the D. C. to vacate the warrants of arrest issued against fugitive slaves in the District, on the ground that the right of reclamation does not exist as to slaves escaping into the District.

Uri Burt, the great Albany ale brewer, died in that city on the 23d ult.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Etna brings Liverpool advices to the 22d ult. The Cotton market was steady at unchanged rates; Breadstuffs steady, and corn advancing.

The British Government had ordered the gunboat Alexandra to be detained at Liverpool. The owners and builders are to appear before the magistrate and have a hearing of the case. The proceedings of Admiral Wilkes are causing increased irritation in England. It is also reported that Napoleon had become offended at the course of the Federal Government, and intended to recall M. Mercier from Washington; but the authority for this rumor is doubtful.

The British Government had declined to send a mail agent in the steamers bound for Matamoras, and recommended them not to carry the mail. The Times denounces this decision as pusillanimous, and inquiries had been made in Parliament in relation to the subject. Considerable inquietude prevailed in relation to the Polish insurrection.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is thought that the time is not far distant when France and England will be compelled to assume another attitude towards America.

Prince William of Denmark has accepted the crown of Greece.

Earl Grey is the new British Secretary of War, and Marquise Hartington the under Secretary.

The London Times has another of its very severe articles upon Gen. Butler and the course and policy pursued by those who approve of his proceedings.

FIGHTING NEAR WARRENTON.

FAIRFAX STATION, May 3.—Major General Heintzleman: A heavy fight occurred this morning near Warrenton Junction, between a portion of my forces, under Col. DeForrest, and the Black Horse Cavalry, Mosby's and other guerrilla forces. My force succeeded in routing the Rebels after a heavy fight. Rebel loss very heavy in killed and wounded. Templeton, the Rebel spy, was killed and several other officers are wounded, but not dangerously. JNO. STAHL, Maj. Gen'l.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, May 3.—Maj. Gen. Heintzleman: The Rebels who fled in the direction of Warrenton were pursued by Maj. Hammond, 5th New York Cavalry, who has returned and reports our charge at Warrenton Junction as being so terrific as to have thoroughly routed and scattered them in every direction. I have sent in 23 prisoners of Mosby's command, all of which are wounded—the greater part of them badly. Dick Moran is among the number. There are also three officers of Mosby's. The loss of the enemy was very heavy in killed, besides many wounded, who scattered and prevented capture. I have no hopes of the recovery of Maj. Steele, of the 1st Virginia. Our loss is one killed and fourteen wounded. JNO. STAHL, Maj. Gen'l.

By telegraph from Fairfax C. H.—Major General Heintzleman:—I have sent in this morning by Provost Marshal, 38 prisoners and 60 horses, captured on the late reconnaissance. JNO. STAHL, Maj. Gen'l.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—Some eighteen years ago a lady of this city received a letter from her brother, in Hartford, in which was enclosed at the time of sending, the sum of \$100. The money, however, had been abstracted before the letter reached its destination, and all attempts to discover the guilty party were fruitless. Nothing was heard of it until a day or two since, the lady was called upon by a gentleman who had received the \$100 through the hands of a third person from the party who was guilty of the robbery. The latter was a soldier, and when lying at the point of death in one of the hospitals near Washington, made confession of his guilt, and, after narrating the circumstances, said he was unwilling to die without making restitution. So the money was placed in the hands of a gentleman coming North, and by him sent to the rightful owner.—Norwich Comm. Bulletin.